

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1781.

To the PRINTERS of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.
A SPEECH which ought to have been spoken in Congress upon reading of the last memorial from the Indiana Company.

MR. PRESIDENT,

RISE, Sir, to support the memorial from the proprietors of Indiana, which has just now been read in this House. I beg to be heard with candour and attention. The subject is important, and the decision of it big with remote and interesting consequences, to the honour, freedom and independence of the United States.

I do not mean, Sir, to enter into a minute investigation of the claims of the Indiana Company. This has been done, for your information, in a matterly pamphlet, entitled Plain Facts, which now lies on the table of Congress. I take it for granted this pamphlet has been read and studied by every member of this House. I am sure it has been read out of doors, and I am well informed that effectual measures have been taken to have it read both in Europe and by posterity.

It will be unnecessary in this place to enter into a consideration of the different species of right upon which titles for property are founded. I shall only remark, that your petitioners claim their right to the soil of Indiana, by virtue of a grant made to them by the Indians—their title therefore is the first and best in the world. The Indians were the original proprietors of that tract of country. It was conveyed to them by nature and providence. Your petitioners received it from them with all the formalities of law. It was not obtained secretly. It was ratified, after long deliberation, in open day, in the presence of many respectable and disinterested witnesses. It was not obtained by the modern arts of introducing unchristian vices among heathen savages. No intoxicating draughts of still-burnt spirits, or gaudy trinkets, were made use of to procure the final ratification of the deed. The whole transaction was conducted with openness, with a sacred regard to the rules of decency, as well as the principles of equity—and I feel a peculiar pleasure in rescuing human nature from the many charges which are daily brought against it, when I add, that the conveyance of the lands in question, to your petitioners, was the effect of that natural justice which God has left as a witness for himself in the hearts of men. Here we behold, as the inspired writer happily expresses it, "The heathen who have not the law," do the things contained in the law." It seems the Indians had taken, by force, the goods of the grantees, to the amount of 80,000l. The voice of God whispers in the ears of these inhabitants of the wilderness, that they had acted contrary to the rules of justice. They fly to the injured and offer them restitution. Silver and gold they had none—but of that species of property which they possessed, they voluntarily offer an equivalent for what they had unjustly taken—They compel them to accept a tract of land—a compensation trifling to the present owners, and which can derive its value only from the protection of laws. I cannot help dwelling with peculiar pleasure upon this rare instance of public justice, and could wish, while I contemplate it, that my ideas may not be lessened, of the effects of civilization upon mankind.

Sir, the subject before us involves in it a question of the utmost consequence to the United States. By virtue of our declaration of independence, we stand possessed of all that property of the King of Britain in America, which he held by purchases from the Indians; for even the King of Britain himself was obliged to yield to the fashion of justice among crowned heads, and did not dare to claim a foot of Indian territory without paying an equivalent for it. By every principle of just government, our title is an indisputable one to these crown lands—They have been most justly forfeited to us, and our right to them is acknowledged by every body. Think, Sir, of the wealth America has acquired by these lands, which, if properly disposed of, will defray the whole expence of the revolution, and establish a fund for the future preservation of the independence of this country. But, Sir, while we boast of our title and wealth in these lands—let us remember that the claim of the Indiana Company rests upon the same foundation. By denying justice to these, we cancel the deed which conveys to us an hundred times as much territory. The claims of the Indiana Company, and the claims of Congress to the forfeited lands of the crown of Britain, must stand or fall together.

Sir, the pamphlet before you will shew, that your petitioners have received every confirmation of their grant from the crown of Britain, which it was necessary for them to obtain. I beg, Sir, this may have a proper weight with this House. Let it never be said, that the tyrant at St. James's, who has written the history of his reign in the blood of his subjects, has done an act of justice, which is refused by an American Congress—and let not a single individual in the United States ever have reason to look back with regret upon the island of Great-Britain, or heave a sigh upon the yearly return of the glorious anniversary of our independence.

Sir, it is incumbent upon this House to be frugal of its character for justice. By the Act of Confederation all America must look up to us as the umpire of their disputes. Let us, by our decision upon this question, teach the States that their interests are safe in our hands. By these means we shall strengthen our union, and ensure its duration "while the sun shines and the rivers flow."

I know, Sir, that Sovereigns are too apt to look upon the obligations of morality as made only to bind their subjects. But I trust such doctrines will never find admittance into this Republican Assembly. Here let confi-

tutions, charters, contracts, and deeds of every kind, be held as sacred as holy writ. By a contrary conduct we shall dissolve the cement of society, and overthrow the whole fabric of political and human happiness.

There is another view of this subject, which it may not be improper to take on this occasion. Liberty, in every age and in every country, has been the offspring of revolutions. It requires the throes of a convulsion to deliver it from the grasp of tyrants. There is a natural repugnancy in the human mind to political changes, and hence they are often effected with difficulty, even in those cases where the interests of society have called loudly for them. Perhaps the principal reason of this opposition to political changes arises from the insecurity of property during the fermentation of turbulent times. Let not, Mr. President, the base principle of submission to tyranny, because habitual, nor of indifference or neutrality in a struggle for liberty, derive new strength from the conduct of this house in any part of the present revolution. Let us hold up to the wealthy slaves of Europe, that they risk nothing in a contest with their masters; and let posterity be taught, by our example, that it is possible for states to alter their forms of government, and to assume new shapes of existence, and at the same time to preserve to individuals every particle of the fruits of their industry, and of the inheritance of their ancestors. Unless, Sir, a due regard is paid to this important consideration, we shall proclaim war upon the liberties of mankind, and the present revolution, it is to be feared, will be the last that ever will be recorded in the history of the world.

Having addressed myself to the reason, justice and benevolence of Congress, I shall conclude by adding a short address to their humanity.

The petition before you, Sir, does not come from men ambitious of territory and power in this new country. It is not intended to add to the pride or feed the luxury of a land monopolizer, much less to increase the vice and misery of the world, by planting a colony of landlords and tenants, no, Sir, the petition on the table comes from a number of families who lost nearly their ALL by a sudden irruption of an Indian war, and near a thousand persons now suffer by your delay of justice. Among these are aged widows and helpless orphans, whose hopes of competence and happiness depend on obtaining speedy redress from this house. Think, Sir, of the distresses of penury in persons educated above it—of liberal minds and manners, being exposed to the pangs of the "proud man's contumely, the insolence of office, and the delays, the long, long delays of justice." Sir, the present war, in all its stages, has been fatal to widows and orphans. By mistakes in the art of government we ruined many of them, without the possibility of making them the least restitution. Let us shew that we have no malice against these helpless members of the community, by seizing an opportunity of doing justice to those who now solicit the interposition of our power to save them from ruin. I might go on, Sir, to describe the distresses of many of your petitioners, whose sufferings have at last reached their highest exaceration. With increasing families they have struggled through a variety of hardships, in establishing and defending a title to the property so recently and injuriously arrested from them by an usurped power, and which they now demand from your hands; and some of them are disposing of the remains of their fortunes, to defray their expences in attendance at your doors, for that justice you have so long denied them.

I beg pardon, Sir, for trespassing so long upon the patience of the house. I am afraid I have injured my subject by my unskillful management of it. I shall now leave it (where I am sure it will be better handled) with the reflections and feelings of this honourable house; and conclude with moving,

That Congress now ratify and confirm the treaty in all its parts, held at Fort Stanwix in October and November 1768, between Sir William Johnson on the part of the Crown of Great-Britain, and several Indian nations, by which these United States, as successors to the former rights of Great-Britain, now enjoy a very extensive territory, and have a frontier boundary of several thousand miles established.

Continuation of Letters found on board the British Packet, bound to New-York, but taken on her passage and carried into France.

Duplicate No. 77.

S I R,

Whitehall, 7th February, 1781.

ON the 29th of last month I received from Major Erskine, your dispatch of the 16th December, No. 112, and immediately laid it before the King, and it gave his Majesty particular satisfaction to find you had determined to replace Major General Leslie's detachment in Elizabeth river, by one under Brigadier General Arnold, with positive orders to establish a permanent post there, and I was able to add to that satisfaction, by informing his Majesty from Major Erskine's authority, that General Arnold had failed before him.

The Vice-Admiral's ready concurrence in this most essential measure, and the strong convoy afforded, was highly meritorious, and I trust will encourage you to undertake further active services, in which the co-operation of the naval force under his command may be necessary; and I learn with great pleasure, from private letters of the 22d December, that you were preparing a very considerable body of troops for immediate embarkation, which I flatter myself, from an expression in one of your letters to Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, will be employed in conjunc-

tion with the loyal associators of Maryland and Pennsylvania,* in reducing those provinces to the King's obedience, while Lord Cornwallis and Brigadier General Arnold, subdue Virginia; for such is beyond all doubt the low condition of the Congress authority and finances, and so weak the state of Washington's army, that little opposition is to be expected in that quarter, and none that can resist such a force, as, without the least hazard to New-York or Charlestown, may be assembled there. You were perfectly right in your interpretation of the Vice-Admiral's orders, for detaching five ships to the West-Indies, and I was happy to find he acquiesced in your judgment upon that occasion.

Our accounts from France say, that advice has been received there of M. de Ternay's sailing from Rhode-Island the 25th December, with six sail of the line, and all his frigates. If this be so, I trust Rear-Admiral Graves will have followed him speedily to the West-Indies (for that must be de Ternay's destination) and reinforce Sir George Rodney, who in that case will be superior to the enemy in those seas, even after Ternay and de Trelville's arrival, the latter of whom sailed from Brest the 9th of last month, with ten sail of the line, and I have not heard of any force preparing to follow him.

The return of the people of Vermont to their allegiance, is an event of the utmost importance to the King's affairs, and at this time if the French and Washington really meditate an irruption into Canada, may be considered as opposing an unsurmountable bar to the attempt. General Haldimand, who had the same instructions with you, to draw over those people and give them support, will, I doubt not, push up a body of troops to act in conjunction with them to secure all the avenues through their country into Canada, and when the season admits, take possession of the upper parts of the Hudson's and Connecticut rivers, and cut off the communication between Albany and the Mohawk country. How far they may be able to extend themselves to the southward and eastward, must depend on their numbers and the disposition of the inhabitants, but if Albany should take part with them, the inducement to attempt to open a communication with them by the Hudson's river, will appear irresistible to people here.† I am sorry I cannot inform you that the transports with the recruits are sailed from Corke, where the three regiments are in readiness to join them, but a long continuance of easterly winds first prevented the ships getting round to Portsmouth, and now the westerly winds detain them there; but they are all at Spithead with their convoy, ready to put to sea the moment the wind will permit them to sail. The ordnance storeship, which has 5000 stand of arms on board for Carolina, being still in the river, I have ordered 3000 stand to be sent by land carriage to Portsmouth, and there distributed on board the transports, as I understand they are much wanted for arming the loyalists. They are addressed to the commander of the forces in South-Carolina.‡

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed)

Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. New-York.

* These loyal associators of Maryland and Pennsylvania, have, in all probability, sailed his Lordship's, as his friend Governor Martin, of North-Carolina, complains his Lordship's brain, the Executives of these two States will, by this means, have a clue given them, by which 'tis hoped the traitors may be discovered.

† It is very difficult to ascertain his Lordship's ideas when he speaks of the people of Vermont: If he means by "their returning to their allegiance," their declaring themselves "a free and independent State," the intelligence is false, and he may be very right in his conclusion "that it was an event of the utmost importance." But he should not have added "to the King's affairs." If he means their allegiance to his King, we can only observe, that his opinion on this subject is similar to his general ideas of the events of the campaign. Indeed, through the whole course of the war, the British administration have formed their ideas of events from mere creatures of the imagination, and not from facts.

‡ This supply of arms was sent to Carolina, not to arm the LOYALISTS, as Lord George calls them; the British commandant having driven almost all under that description to join Gen. Greene, but to replace those taken or destroyed in the different posts of Pocotaligo, George-Town, Fort Watson, Orangeburgh, Fort Motte, Congaree, Camden, Augusta, and Galphins.

(Copy)

Gentlemen, Whitehall, 7th March, 1781. I HAVE received your dispatch of the 2d of January, and one from Sir Henry Clinton of the 20th; and had the honour to lay them before the King.

Your declaration of the 29th December, inclosed in your joint dispatch, will, I trust, be productive of all the good effects you hope from it, and which so well timed a publication intitles you to expect, and I shall be very happy to carry to the King an application to you from any of the revolted provinces for pardon, and restoration to the privileges of British subjects.

The narrow limits to which you have reduced your expectations, and the generality of the assurances you have given of a restoration of the former constitutions, were, I doubt not, well considered and judged necessary and expedient; but as there are many things in the constitutions of some of the colonies, and some things in all, which the people have always wished to be altered, and others which the common advantage of both countries required to be

[For the Remainder see the Fourth Page.]

By the Halifax Packet, with the June mail, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have the following advices.

P A R I S, May 18.

THEY write from Brest, that the 11th inst. M. de la Motte Piquet came into that road with the prizes taken from the English, consisting of 21 merchant ships, and a corsair, they having sunk one merchant ship and a corsair. The same day the Franklin cutter carried in to L'Orient, two others of the same fleet which had been chased by M. de la Motte Piquet, one of 300 tons, and the other of 350.

Dublin, May 22. The most peremptory orders have been issued by the Emperor of Germany, for all officers in his service absent on furlough, immediately to return to their respective regiments; letters containing these orders were received here a few days ago, in consequence of which many Irish gentlemen in the German service are preparing to set off with the greatest expedition.

L O N D O N.

May 17. Since the news of the unfortunate capture of our Eutawia fleet on the 2d current, the public has been pelted with a variety of reports concerning them. One of these yesterday went so far as to say, that the grand fleet, under Admiral Darby, had fallen in with them, and re-taken all the transports, together with four line of battle ships belonging to the French, and that one only of their men of war had escaped. We are sorry to add, that no confirmation has yet been received of this matter. It is some consolation, however, to reflect, that after the worst which has happened, touching this misfortune, the Vengeance, with all the prize money on board her, is certainly safe.

May 19. An express was received yesterday morning at the Admiralty from Plymouth, with an account of the arrival of one of the government cutters, the master of which has brought intelligence, that he saw the whole of the French ships with their prizes, in the entrance of the British channel, long. 5, 35, lat. 48, 30, steering with a fair wind for Brest harbour, where they must have arrived in the common course of probable events, a week ago.

A private letter from a gentleman of the first rank in Paris, though not a Frenchman, says, "I have received the most authentic information that a treaty between the Courts of London, Vienna, Petersburg, and Berlin, is entered upon in the most private manner, and nearly concluded."

May 20. Near 5000 troops are embarked on board 30 transports at Bermelke, under convoy of one frigate and two sloops of war, and are hourly expected to arrive at some port on the north coast.

The Galatea and Camilla men of war have brought into Kinsale the Phoenix, from Cadiz for Boston, laden with bale goods, &c.

The new frigates ordered to be built this year are upon a larger construction than any yet launched. They are to be as long and as wide as the 60 ships, and will carry all their guns on one deck.

May 24. Four men of war, with eight merchant ships, being part of the Eutawia convoy, were safe arrived in Ireland.

Admiral Darby arrived at the Admiralty on the 22d of May, leaving Admiral Digby with 10 sail of the line to cruise in the Channel.

It is given out as the opinion of a late British Ambassador on the continent, that the Dutch government will undergo a very material alteration in less than half a dozen of years, the present Stadtholder having an eye on the sovereignty of the States of Holland, in which it is said he will be assisted by Great Britain and another power.

Two thousand soldiers are to be sent out in the next fleet to America.

May 28. Yesterday an express was sent down to Portsmouth for the ships lately arrived at Spithead, belonging to the grand fleet, to take on board a fresh supply of provisions, as they will be ordered to sea again as soon as possible.

K I N G S T O N (Jamaica) June 2.

Last Saturday the ship William, Davis, in eight weeks from Africa, with 350 choice slaves on board, was conducted into this harbour by the Mate, the Captain having died at sea. On her passage from the coast, she spoke the privateer Secour, the Captain of which delivered the Mate a mail from the Isle of France in the East-Indies, containing dispatches to their ministry, which he had found in a packet-boat that he had taken during his cruise, but afterwards permitted to proceed on her voyage, not having hands enough to secure his prisoners.

Before the William left Africa, two privateers from Pool and Liverpool had visited the coast, and taken all the Dutch Guineamen, and seized an immense quantity of property, chiefly belonging to the merchants of Amsterdam. The cargo of the William was part of the booty.

S A L E M, July 31.

Since our last arrival here, the privateer ship Marquis, Captain Cowell, from a cruise of twelve weeks, during which he has captured a brig from Portsmouth, bound for Newfoundland; her cargo consists of dry goods, salt, cordage, &c.

Capt. Cowell, in lat. 48, 50, fell in with a British ship from Liverpool, bound for New-York, on the 29th ult. about one o'clock, P. M. and engaged her yard-arm and yard-arm upwards of two glasses; but he finding the British ship to be of much superior force, she mounting 32 guns, four's, six's, and nine pounders, after the Marquis had 8 men killed and 14 wounded, her hull, masts, yards, rigging and sails being much damaged, Captain Cowell thought proper to leave her, he not having men enough to give her another broadside. He supposed the loss of the British to be very great, as there was a continual run of blood from the ship's scuppers.

B O S T O N, August 2.

Yesterday arrived at a safe port, a schooner, from St. Martins bound to Charlestown, prize to the Bellifarius; her cargo consists of salt.

We learn that provisions are exceeding scarce at Penobscot, corn not to be had for less than 5 silver dollars per bushel, and other necessities of life in proportion.

P O U G H K E E P S I E, August 6.

Last Wednesday evening 6 or 7 prisoners were brought to Poughkeepsie, inhabitants of Frederickburgh, for harbouring and secreting the noted robbers Daniel Duncan, Nathan Hoag, and others; the former is taken and confined in goal.

C H A T H A M, August 8.

On Tuesday night, the 31st ult. a party from Staten-Island, of blacks and whites, came over to Elizabeth-Town, and plundered three horses and 37 head of horned cattle from the inhabitants. Some nights previous to this, they carried off 22 milch cows.

Last week a subaltern of the 52d regiment, with his whole guard, deserted the British, and came to General Washington's Head-Quarters. This comes from indubitable authority.

We also learn, by the same channel, that desertion among the British was never more prevalent than at this time; scarcely a day elapses but what eight or ten of them comes off.

T R E N T O N, August 8.

We are informed that General Clinton lately sent an order to Lord Cornwallis to detach Simcoe's corps, and the light-infantry of his army, to New-York; but his Lordship objecting against this requisition, in his present situation at Sleepy-Hole, Clinton repeated his order in the most positive terms; but the result of his Lordship has not yet come to our knowledge.

On Sunday last James Armistrong was committed to the goal in this town for attempting to pass counterfeit Eight Dollar bills of credit of this State. He was taken up in Somerset, but says he resides at Squan, in Monmouth county.

The troops lately embarked at New-York were invalids, bound to Halifax, to relieve the garrison there, which is ordered to New-York.

At a special court lately held in Burlington, a certain Joseph Mulliner, of Egg-Harbour, was convicted of high treason, and is sentenced to be hanged. This fellow had become the terror of that part of the country. He had made a practice of burning houses, robbing and plundering all who fell in his way, so that when he came to trial it appeared that the whole country, both whigs and Tories, were his enemies.

B A L T I M O R E, August 7.

The invasion of Maryland being part of the plan of the British cabinet, (as appears by Lord Germaine's intercepted letters) the late embarkation at Portsmouth, of about 2000 British troops, and the subsequent motions of the fleet, have given just cause of alarm to the inhabitants of this and the counties adjacent, who are now exerting themselves in every district, to take the field at a moment's warning.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the Marquis de la Fayette's Camp, dated "Malbion-Hill, August 1, 1781."

"It has been for some time reported, that the embarkation from Portsmouth was designed to act up the Bay, and Baltimore has been particularly mentioned. Commodore Barron, who is watching their motions, writes the Marquis, that on the 30th of July, 40 sail of the fleet weighed from Hampton-Road, with 12 barges, full of men, and stood towards the capes; but having gained the proper channel, endeavoured to stand up the Bay; the wind not being favourable for this, they came to anchor."

It is reported, that a detachment of Earl Cornwallis's army, under command of Brigadier-General O'Hara, have landed in Gloucester county, Virginia, near the mouth of York river, in the vicinity of which, on New-Point-Comfort, it is asserted, they are to erect a strong fortification.

By the latest accounts, there was no appearance of the enemy's fleet in our bay.

The Marquis de la Fayette, at the head of a body of troops, is on his march Northward.

Generals Wayne, Morgan, and Campbell, with their respective corps, were, by the latest accounts, about 30 miles on the south side of James River.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, August 15.

Extract of a letter from Major General GREENE, dated Head-Quarters, on the High Hills of Santee, July 17.

I did myself the honour to address your excellency on the 22d of June, at Little River, near Ninety Six, since which we have been constantly upon the move. In the afternoon of the 23d, I got intelligence that the enemy had crossed the Saluda, and were advancing rapidly to attack us. I immediately put the army in motion, having few or no militia with me, and retired towards Charlotte, on which route we had previously ordered provisions and forage to be provided. The enemy pursued us two days; but as our sick, wounded and stores, had all been sent off before, they could effect nothing, though they came on as light as possible, leaving even their knapacks and blankets behind them.

The enemy advanced no farther than the Enoree, as we rendered their subsistence difficult, by dismantling the mills as we retired. On the morning of the 26th, they began to retire towards Ninety-Six. We halted near the Cross Roads, at a point proper to fire off towards the Congaree, and favourable to return to the siege of Ninety-Six. As the enemy retired I kept the legion close to their heels. Lord Rawdon lay at Ninety-Six only two days; and then, with a little more than one-half his force, he began his march for the Congaree, leaving colonel Cruger at Ninety-Six, with the remainder. From these appearances it was evident the enemy intended to hold the post of Ninety-Six, and re-establish one on the Congaree at Friday's ferry. To prevent the enemy from establishing a post there, and holding there ground at Ninety-Six, (which served to awe the Georgians, and encourage the Indians, who frequently committed depredations within 30 or 40 miles of us) we left our baggage, stores and invalids behind us at Winnsborough, with orders to proceed to Camden; and marched the army with all possible expedition for the Congaree. His lordship arrived there two days before us; but on our approach he retired to Orangeburgh, with evident marks of precipitation, which discovered that our movements were unexpected.

Captain Egglestone, of lieutenant-colonel Lee's legion, made a stroke at his horse, which served to increase his fears. Inclosed is lieutenant-colonel Lee's report of the affair. The address and gallantry of captain Egglestone, upon the occasion, cannot be too highly commended.

From a persuasion that the enemy would attempt to re-establish themselves at the Congaree, I had directed generals Sumpter and Marion to collect all the force they could, and meet me at that place. I left the army on the march, and joined the cavalry near the enemy, that I might the better direct the force to the most proper point for operating to advantage.

We got intelligence by an intercepted letter, that colonel Stewart, with a reinforcement, was conveying a quantity of provisions and stores from Charlestown to lord Rawdon. We made a rapid march, with the whole of our cavalry, and a body of mounted infantry, under general Marion, to intercept them; but unfortunately we were too late; they formed their junction without interruption; however, colonel Horry took three of their waggons, which were a little in the rear, loaded with a variety of stores.

On the 2d of the army at the Congaree, we crossed and drew our force together at Beaver Creek; and general Pickens was detached to watch the motions of the enemy at Ninety-Six. With the rest of our force, having been joined by generals Sumpter and Marion with about 1000 men, composed of state troops and militia, we began our march on the 11th to attack the enemy at Orangeburgh, and arrived before the place on the 12th; but we found them so strong and advantageously posted, that we had little hopes of succeeding in an attempt, especially as our cavalry, from the nature of the ground, and position of the enemy, could not be brought to act to advantage: nor could we have improved a defeat, as the enemy had a safe retreat over the Eddisloe river; and the only pass defended by a large brick jail, not inferior to a good redoubt. In this building, and in several others near it, their troops were posted. Secured on one side by an impassible river, and covered by the other by strong buildings, little was to be expected from an attack.

In this situation we got intelligence of the evacuation of Ninety-Six, and that colonel Cruger, and the troops with him were on the march, in the forks of the Eddisloe, for Orangeburgh. There was no possibility of striking at him, as the north branch of Eddisloe, which lay between us, had no other pass for thirty miles, either above or below, than that which the enemy occupied. As the evacuation of Ninety-Six was one great object of our manœuvre, and as the enemy were driven from the Congaree, we thought it most advisable to attack their lower posts at Monk's Corner and Dorchester; by which we were in hopes to force the enemy at Orangeburgh to retire into the lower country for the protection of those posts. Generals Sumpter and Marion, with the legion cavalry, are detached upon this service, and began their march from Orangeburgh on the 13th, at which time we began ours for this place to refresh the army, and to form a junction with general Sumner and a body of militia, expected from Salisbury district. The day after we left Orangeburgh the enemy formed a junction with the troops from Ninety-Six, and had made no movements the day before yesterday.

The late reinforcement which arrived in Charlestown amounted to a little more than 2000 men, and had orders only just to call there, but were not expected to be wanted, and were to have gone to the northward. One of the regiments mutinied a few days since at Dorchester; in quelling which near an hundred men were killed and wounded: It is said to have arisen from the nature of the service the men were employed in, different from what they expected. They came over as settlers, not as soldiers.

Nothing can equal the cruel ravages of the enemy in these parts, where they leave the country. The Tories are all ordered down below Orangeburgh, but I believe few will go; and I am happy to hear a far less number have joined the enemy, in their late movements, than was expected. The militia on our side are encamping: In Georgia a considerable body are collected, and in readiness to defend the state."

Extract of a letter from lieutenant colonel Lee, dated July 3d.

"KNOWING the distressed state of the British army, and having learnt that his lordship had left a body of his cavalry at Ninety-Six, I detached captain Armstrong with an additional troop to reinforce captain Egglestone, with advice to pass the river Saluda, to gain the forage country, and to seek an opportunity for striking at the enemy's foragers."

"In the night of the 2d captain Egglestone fortunately crossed the enemy undiscovered, and took a judicious position two miles in their front. Early in the ensuing morning, the main body of the British horse were observed advancing. On the first notice preparations were made for manœuvring, and the enemy presuming on a militia prize, pushed on with vigour: They were met with great gallantry, and were in a few moments entirely defeated, and pursued to the piquets of the army. One captain, one lieutenant, and one cornet and forty-five privates were brought off, with their horses, arms and accoutrements; but one man escaped."

"Captain Egglestone speaks in the most handsome terms, of the zeal displayed by the soldiers on this occasion, and declares the greatest obligations to captain Armstrong and cornet Winston, who seconded his exertions with the most exemplary intepidity and judgment. Captain Egglestone has claim to every praise, for his efforts, and adds to the many obligations which his zeal for the public service, and unwearied attention to duty, had imposed on his commanding officer."

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from New-London, dated August 1.

"Last evening captain Dudley Salmonfall, in the brig Minerva, carrying sixteen six pounders, brought into this port the ship Hannah, Murray, Samson, and company owners, from London, burthen 350 tons, mounting sixteen six pounders and 35 men, Thomas Watson commander, which he took the 29th of July off the Hook, in 35 fathom water, after an engagement of two glasses. The captain of the Hannah affirms, insuance was made on her at Lloyd's for 80,000. sterling, and it is supposed she is worth at least 90,000. sterling. A number of the invoices were thrown over board, tho' invoices for 40,000. sterling have been picked up. Captain Watson's people declare, that a French fleet has captured all Rodney's St. Eustatia fleet, except two."

"Last week the sloop Randolph, captain Perk, brought in a ship from Bristol, worth 10,000. lawful money. Yesterday the schooner Young Cromwell, of 10 guns and 39 men, Wm. Reed, master, brought into this port, a schooner of 10 guns and 45 men, which was taken six hours after she left New-York; and a number of small privateers have been lately sent in here, which I cannot particularize."

Extract of an authentic letter from a gentleman at the southward, to his friend in this city, July 28, 1781.

"On Sunday the 15th instant, a party of horse, headed by Wade Hampton, came down unexpectedly from Monk's Corner, stopt at Goose Creek Church, at the time of service, and made the congregation prisoners; proceeded as low as the Quarter-house, surprised a party of South-Carolina dragoons, killed the officer, a few privates and carried away the remainder, with

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about 60 horses, after having paroled some others that happened to be there. One captain John Wright, who was with the party, was killed, but I heard of nobody else. Lord Rawdon is now in town; he came lately from Ninety-Six with part of his army, which he left at Dorchester; the greatest part was left at Orangeburgh, under the command of colonel Cruge. The 19th regiment which was posted at Monk's Corner, being obliged to retreat, after having destroyed their baggage, crossed at Huger's Bridge, and made a stand at Shubrick's plantation, where they were attacked by a considerable party of colonel Sumpter's; half of the regiment were either killed, wounded or taken; the remainder so surrounded after the action was over, that they could not look out.

However, after the arrival of an express to the commandant, part of the 30th regiment and all the Hessians that could be spared were sent out in all haste, and re-leased the 19th, which would have been obliged to surrender, had not that reinforcement come so soon to their relief. General Greene is encamped upon the high hills of Santee; he has issued orders for all the families of those who are with the British, to remove immediately within the British lines. I saw a person yesterday who was very lately in his camp; he says, that he read the general order, mentioning, that general Greene would provide waggon for those who had no conveyancy to move their families. A large rein-forcement, under the command of general Sumner, are upon their march to join general Greene, and, accord-ing to accounts we have, they must have joined by this time. This is exact truth of the matter, and you may communicate it to whom you please, who may depend upon it."

The London Gazette of June 4, contains two long letters from Lord Cornwallis to Lord George Germaine, giving an account of his proceedings from the time he left Charlestown till the 17th of March, two days after the battle at Guilford (the substance of which has already been published in this paper) also the following, *Extract of a letter from Earl Cornwallis to Lord George Germaine, dated Wilmington, April 18, 1781.*

"I marched from Guilford on the morning of the 18th of March, and next day arrived at Bell's-Mill, where I gave the troops two days rest, and procured a small supply of provisions. From thence I proceeded slowly towards Cross-Creek, attending to the convenience of subsistence, and the movement of our wounded. On my way I issued a proclamation, and took every other means in my power, to reconcile enemies and encourage our friends to join us.

"From all my information, I intended to have halted at Cross-Creek, as a proper place to refresh and refit the troops; and I was much disappointed on my arrival there to find it totally impossible. Provisions were scarce, nor four days forage within 20 miles, and to us the navigation of the Cape-Fear river to Wilmington impracticable; for the distance by water is upwards of 100 miles: Under these circumstances, I was obliged to continue my march to this place, in the neighbourhood of which I arrived on the 7th instant.

"I have been busy since my arrival in disposing of our sick and wounded, and in procuring the necessary supplies, to put the troops in a proper state to take the field.

"Capt. Schutz died a few days after the action, as we expected; but I am sorry to inform your Lordship, that notwithstanding the flattering appearances, and the assurances of the surgeons, Col. Webster (whose loss is severely felt by me and the whole army) Capt. Maynard of the guards, Captain Wilmouky and Ensign De Trott, of the regiment of Bose, are since dead.

"Major Craig, who took possession of this place on the latter end of January, has conducted himself with great zeal and capacity, having, with a very small force, not only secured the post from all insult, but made himself respectable in this part of the country by several successful excursions.

"I shall not trouble your Lordship on the subject of South-Carolina, having directed Lord Rawdon, who commands on the frontiers, and Lieut. Col. Balfour, commandant of Charlestown, to take every opportunity of communicating to your Lordship, as well as the Commander in Chief, the state of affairs in that province; as they are both officers of capacity and great merit, I trust that their conduct will have given satisfaction.

RETURN of the killed and wounded, on the march through North-Carolina, in the various actions preceding the battle of Guilford.

Brigade of guards. 1 Lieut. Col. 7 rank and file killed; 6 Sergeants, 75 rank and file, wounded.

23d Foot. 1 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieut. 8 rank and file, wounded.

33d Foot. 2 rank and file, killed; 1 Capt. 30 rank and file, wounded.

British legion. 1 rank and file, killed; 1 Sergeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.

TOTAL. 1 Lieut. Col. 11 rank and file, killed; 1 Capt. 1 Lieut. 7 Sergeants, 79 rank and file, wounded.

Officers names killed and wounded.

Brigade of guards. Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, killed.

23d Regiment. Lieutenant Chapman, wounded.

33d Ditto. Captain Ingram, wounded.

J. DESPARD, Dep. Adj. General.

RETURN of the killed, wounded and missing, of the Troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, in the action at Guilford, March 15, 1781.

Royal artillery. 1 Lieut. 1 rank and file, killed; 4 rank and file, wounded.

Brigade of guards. 1 Lieut. Col. 8 Sergeants, 28 rank and file, killed; 2 Brigadier-Generals, 6 Captains, 1 Ensign, 1 Staff-officer, 2 Sergeants, 2 Drummers, 143 rank and file, wounded; 22 rank and file, missing.

23d Foot. 1 Lieut. 12 rank and file, killed; 1 Capt. 1 Sergeant, 53 rank and file, wounded.

33d Foot. 1 Ensign, 1 Sergeant, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieut. Col. 2 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 1 Staff-officer, 1 Sergeant, 55 rank and file, wounded.

71st Foot. 1 Ensign, 1 Sergeant, 11 rank and file, killed; 4 Sergeants, 46 rank and file, wounded.

Regiment of Bose. 3 Sergeants, 7 rank and file, killed; 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 6 Sergeants, 3 Drummers, 53 rank and file, wounded; 1 Sergeant, 2 rank and file, missing.

Yagers. 4 rank and file, killed; 3 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

British legion. 3 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieut. Col. 1 Sergeant, 12 rank and file, wounded.

TOTAL. 1 Lieut. Col. 2 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 13 Sergeants, 75 rank and file, killed; 2 Brigadier Generals,

2 Lieutenant Colonels, 9 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 5 Ensigns, two Staff officers, 15 Sergeants, 5 Drummers, 369 rank and file, wounded; 1 Sergeant, 25 rank and file, missing.

Officers names killed and wounded.

Royal artillery. Lieutenant O'Hara, killed.

Brigade of guards. Hon. Lieut. Col. Stuart, killed; Brigadier Generals O'Hara and Howard, and Capt. Swanton, wounded; Captains Schutz, Maynard and Goodricke, wounded, and since dead; Captains Lord Douglass and Maitland, Ensign Stuart, and Adjutant Colquhoun, wounded.

23d Foot. Second Lieutenant Robinson, killed; Cap- tain Peter, wounded.

33d Foot. Ensign Talbot, killed; Lieut. Col. Webster (since dead) Lieutenants Salvin, Wynyard, Ensigns Kel- ly, Gero and Hughes, and Adjutant Fox, wounded.

71st. Ensign Grant, killed.

Regiment of Bose. Captains Wilmouky (since dead) Eightenbrodt, Lieutenants Schewener and Gaise, Ensign D'Trot (since dead) wounded.

British legion. Lieut. Col. Tarleton, wounded.

J. DESPARD, Dep. Adj. General.

Wilmington, April 17, 1781.

RETURN of ordnance, ammunition, and arms taken at the battle of Guilford, March 15, 1781.

Brass ordnance. 4 Six-pounders, mounted on travelling carriages, with limbers and boxes complete.

Shot, round, fixed with powder, 160 Six-pounders.

Cafe fixed with ditto, 50 Six-pounders.

2 Ammunition waggon.

1300 Stand of arms distributed among the militia, and destroyed in the field.

J. MACLEOD, Lieutenant, and commanding officer of artillery.

The following intelligence is taken from an extract of a letter from London, dated June 5th, inserted in a New-York pa- per of the 8th instant.

"Admiral Darby is returned without detaching any ships to the westward, and left Admiral Digby, with ten sail of the line, to protect our homeward bound trade: In his absence, La Motte Picquet slipped out with six ships, and captured 20 sail of Sir George Rodney's Statia prizes. Some ships are preparing both for the East and West-Indies, as well as North-America; the latter, under Admi-ral Digby, with his Royal Highness Prince William on board, are to take six more regiments under convoy. Three thousand Germans are already gone to the Ameri- can continent; they went north about, thereby avoiding the Dutch, who were watching their coming towards Dover. A detachment of 11 ships of the line left Cadiz soon after Admiral Darby failed to the northward, to meet their fleet soon expected from the Havanna. There are some whispers about a slight change in the administration, but not of such a nature as to produce any relaxation in the measures of this country in regard to the hostile op-erations against the American rebels."

A very valuable ship, from Bristol bound to New-York, is sent into our river by the Rising Sun privateer, Captain Caffon.

Since our last several flags have arrived here from Charlestown, with the families of many of those virtuous citizens lately arrived from Augustine, who were cruelly exiled from South-Carolina, contrary to the articles of Capitulation.

Among the illustrious worthies who lately arrived in this city from Augustine, was Dr. NOBLE W. JONES. This gentleman acted as Speaker of the Assembly of Georgia for many years, under the old constitution, and was a firm opposer of royal influence through the wiles of Governor Wright. Upon the enemy's taking Savannah, where one of his sons fell in fighting for his country, he abandoned an easy fortune and extensive business, and took sanctuary in Charlestown, from whence he was sent, contrary to the capitulation, to Augustine. We hear that he intends to exercise his profession in this city, particularly MIDWIFERY, a branch of the profession in which he had acquired, from long and successful practice, the highest eminence and reputation in his native State.

At a special Court, lately held at Frederick-Town, Maryland, Peter Suman, Nicholas Andrews, John George Graves, Yoff Plecker, Adam Graves, Henry Shell, and Casper Fritchie, were found guilty of High Treason, in enlisting men for the service of the King of Great-Britain, and administering an oath to them, to bear true allegiance to the said King, and to obey his officers when called on; after which the honourable Judge Hanson pronounced the following exhortation and sentence to them.

Peter Suman, Nicholas Andrews, John George Graves, Yoff Plecker, Adam Graves, Henry Shell, Casper Fritchie, attend!

IT has been suggested to the court, that, notwithstand- ing your guilt has been ascertained by the Decision of an impartial jury, you consider the proceedings against you as nothing more than a solemn mockery, and have adopted the vain idea propagated by the enemies of this coun- try, that she dares not punish her unnatural subjects for engaging in the service of Great-Britain.—From the strange insensibility you have hitherto discovered, I was indeed led to conclude, that you were labouring under a delusion, which might prove fatal to your prospects of happiness hereafter, I think it my duty therefore to ex-plain to you your real situation.—The crime you have been convicted of, upon the fullest and clearest testimony, is of such a nature, that you cannot, ought not to, look for pardon.—Had it pleased Heaven to permit the full ex-ecution of your unnatural designs, the miseries to be ex-perienced by your devoted country would have been dread-ful, even in the contemplation! The ends of public ju-stice, the dictates of policy, and the feelings of humanity, all require, that you should exhibit an awful example to your fellow-subjects; and the dignity of the State, with every thing that can interest the heart of man, calls aloud for your punishment.

If the consideration of approaching fate can inspire proper sentiments, you will pour forth your thanks to that watchful Providence, which has arrested you at an early stage of guilt; and you will employ the short time you have to live, in endeavouring, by a sincere penitence, to obtain pardon from that Almighty Being, who is to sit in judgment upon you, upon me, and upon all man-kind.

I must now perform the painful task of denouncing the terrible punishment ordained for High-Treason.

You Peter Suman, Nicholas Andrews, John George Graves, Yoff Plecker, Adam Graves, Henry Shell, and Cas- per Fritchie, and each of you, attend to your sentence!

You will be carried to the goal of Frederick county, and thence be drawn to the gallows of Frederick-Town,

and be hanged thereon; you shall be cut down to the earth alive, and your entrails shall be taken out, and burnt while you are yet alive; your head shall be cut off; your body shall be divided into four parts, and your head and quarters shall be placed where his Excellency the Governor shall appoint.—So Lord have mercy upon your poor souls!

* * * The PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are desired to meet on Friday evening the 17th instant, at the Library Chamber.

W A N T E D,

A LAD of about twelve or thirteen years of age, as an APPRENTICE, to learn the

PAPER-MAKING BUSINESS;

Such a one may hear of a place by applying to JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, Printer, in Market street, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting-House, Philadelphia; or of MORRIS TRUMAN, at their Paper-Mill, at Darby.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young Negroe Woman,

about 19 years of age, with a young child; sold for no fault, only on account of her breeding. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, in North-Millford hundred, Cecil county, Maryland,

GEORGE ALEXANDER.

Head of Chester, Maryland, Aug. 2, 1781.

One Hundred Spanish milled Dollars Rewards

THE Subscriber, on the 31st of July last between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock at night, at the east end of Mr. Ramsey's mill-dam, on the Head of Bohemia, in Cecil county, Maryland, was overtaken and attacked by two men on horses, with great-coats on, and the capes wrapped round their faces; one of which presented a horse pistol to my breast, at which time the other seized my horse's bridle reins. The one with the presented pistol demanded my money; I asked him if he meant to take that he never intended to make any restitution for, on which the man at my horse's head came up into my carriage, and put his hand into my pockets and took out Thirty-Six Half Johanneses, Ten Doubloons, and Nine Spanish milled Dollars. It is expected that all Innkeepers and others will apprehend all suspicious persons that may have such described money. Whoever apprehends and secures the above Robbers, or either of them, so that they be brought to justice and the money returned, shall receive the above reward of JOHN RAWLINGS.

New-Castle county, St George's, August 3, 1781.

WHEREAS ALEXANDER PORTER, of Paxton township, Lancaster county, did, on the 19th of June, 1780, obtain of me the subscriber, a Note of Hand for Fifteen Pounds in specie, payable in one year from the date of said note, in consideration of some lands bought of him; and as said Porter did then give me his bond for a certain sum of money therein mentioned, to support the title and quality of said land, agreeable to the description then given before sponshible men, before signing said note; but finding both impossible for him to do, this is there-fore to forewarn all persons whatsoever from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay said 15l. but on the contrary, if said Porter does not come in six weeks from this date and give up the note, and restore me the other property or the value thereof, he then received of me, I am determined to give his bond to an Attorney at the expiration of that time, in order to com- pel him to the same, and by the rigour of our good laws, make an example of such imposture.

WILLIAM SHIELDS.

Also, ANDREW MORELAND, of Lancaster county, did, on the 17th of December, 1780, obtain a Note of Hand of me for Sixty Pounds lawful money of Pennsylvan-ia, payable in two months from the date thereof; and as I have paid to himself, and sundry others by his order, the principal part of said note, which said Moreland now disputes, and has proposed assigning said note for the nominal sum; this is to forewarn all persons from taking any assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay any part thereof remaining, till I have my account proven and adjusted. Signed, time and place above.

WILLIAM SHIELDS.

Twenty Hard Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Cecil coun- ty, in the State of Maryland, a Negroe man, named WILL, about 30 years of age, he is a small fellow, only his legs, which are large to the size of his body, is a tan-ner by trade; had on, and took with him, when he went away, an old kersey jacket, tow shirt and trowsers, a red cloth coat, striped silk jacket, a pair of white linen breeches, thread stockings, a pair of half-worn shoes, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and brings him to his master, or secures him in any goal, so that he may be had again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN STOCKTON.

WAS taken up last Monday week, trespassing in a pasture, TWO MARES, one a bright bay, heavy bodied, branded on the off buttock and shoulder L L, or L E, but dull, shod before, about 16 hands high; the other a dirty brown, about 14 hands high, with a star and snip, branded B S on the near buttock, shod before, both switch tails. The owner or owners, by applying at the Livery-Stable, the corner of Race and Third-streets, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again. Philadelphia, August 10, 1781.

STRAYED or STOLEN, but supposed the latter, out of the subscriber's pasture, in Pennsbury, Chester county, on the night of the 7th instant, A Black MARE, 5 years old last spring, bald face, one wall eye, both hind feet white, trots and carries lofty, better than 15 hands high. Whoever secures the mare so that the owner gets her again, shall have FOUR HARD DOLLARS REWARD, and if the thief likewise, so that he may be convicted, shall have ONE HALF JOHANNES on conviction, paid by

JOSEPH TEMPLE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Horsham township, Philadelphia county, the 26th day of the 7th month, 1781, a stray MARE, of a grey colour, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, and in good order. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN CONARD.

changed, it is necessary to be attentive that either your acts or declarations preclude any disquisition of such subjects, or prevent such alterations being made in their constitutions, as the people may solicit or consent to. The instructions transmitted to the Trustees of rebel estates in Carolina, appear to be very proper and applicable to the case of the British creditors, and those to whom I have communicated them express themselves well satisfied with them. I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) GEORGE GERMAINE.
Commissioners for restoring Peace.

[All propositions from Great-Britain for a restitution of peace, from Lord North's conciliatory plan to the above extraordinary declaration, have been a series of treacherous arts and designed ambiguity; and no one, but a person of Lord George Germaine's ambiguous character, could so peremptorily have decided that the exceptions alluded to in this Declaration were reduced to narrow limits. "Excepting always such persons who have been instrumental in putting to death any of his Majesty's loyal subjects," are the words of the commissioners, when stripped of superfluous expressions. Are these narrow limits? What description of persons or crimes do they contain? All officers who have given sentence upon courts martial for the condemnation of spies and villains are fully comprehended; all judges, justices, sheriffs, constables and other petty officers, jurymen, witnesses, and spectators at the time of execution, may be said to be instrumental "in putting to death his Majesty's loyal subjects." The word "instrumental" is indefinite and of almost unbounded extent. All causes, however remote, which conduce to an event, are "instrumental," and in the present case, all those who made the laws to enable the judges to pronounce sentence; all those who elected the legislators; all those who contributed, either in the civil or military line, to the revolution, have been "instrumental" in executing incorrigible Tories and villains, whose crimes could be exceeded only by the superior enormities of George the Third, and his abandoned ministry. These are limits in which the greatest possible scope may be given to inexorable malice, and where the sanguinary monarch may glut his appetite with the best blood of America! These, O Britain! are thy terms of proffered mercy to those thou callest thy deluded children; calculated for "the removal of distress by the remission of offences," and may succeed when the citizens of America cease to be men, when the sacred love of freedom shall be banished from the earth, and when Heaven shall cease to guard the rights of mankind! The avowed objects of the commission, and which comprehends "no general assurance," are "the restoration of the benefits of an extensive commerce," and "the enabling the constitutional officers of government to re-assume their former functions." A commerce subject to the limitations, and restrictions of a flagitious parliament, and permitted only as a channel through which the fruits of our honest industry may be wrested from us to support these "constitutional officers" in the exercise of their oppressive "functions." What might we expect from a restoration of our former local legislatures? The minister is undisguised, and directs the commissioners, that "neither in their acts or declarations they preclude disquisitions of subjects which refer to the alteration of former constitutions." These are alterations "which the people may solicit or consent to." By "people," we presume his Lordship intends the Tories, or "loyal subjects;" for all others are comprised "in the limits and the exceptions;" and after a sufficient number of them shall be sacrificed to reduce the remainder to a state of abject servility and despondency, so as to prevent the possibility of future opposition, it would not be difficult to introduce such forms of government as would best suit the purposes of tyranny and oppression. What trust or confidence can be placed in a nation that makes assurances with design to evade them, and, under the solemn declaration of "sincerity and affectionate intentions," reserves a power to sport with the rights of free communities—Witness the kind of government instituted in Charlestown, under "the board of police." Philadelphia can declare the wretched fate of the unfortunate citizens of that town. Notwithstanding the most solemn copulation, by which their persons were to be safe, and their property secured to them, they are inhumanly robbed of all their possessions, driven amongst strangers to seek subsistence for famishing wives and helpless children! Governor Tonyn in a late speech in the Legislature of East-Florida, has given a sample of the intended reforms in the colonial governments: His words are, "the result of your deliberations, gentlemen, will not only be of consequence to this province, but to his Majesty's government in general, and will at least give a tincture to future Assemblies; and as one of the chief reasons assigned for this unnatural rebellion in the colonies, refusing to acknowledge the supreme right and authority of the British Parliament, to prevent as far as possible any future contest upon so just and equitable a point, I hope your good sense and attachment to the constitution will lead you in the most public and avowed manner, by an act of the provincial legislature, to recognize your allegiance to the blessed Prince upon the throne, and the supremacy of Parliament; thereby to establish upon the most solid foundation, our constitutional liberties and dependencies." The obsequious Assembly re-echoed the Governor's sentiments, in the most submissive language, and have given an example, worthy, in his Lord's opinion, to be followed by the United States. To the feelings of every citizen of America let the appeal be now made—On the one hand the glorious prospect is not far distant of enjoying in peace and safety the inestimable blessings of civil and political liberty, secured under the most excellent constitutions, formed by themselves, and supported, with unshaken fortitude, through every hazard and against every danger.—On the other, a base return to the most barbarous of masters, with the dreadful, though certain expectations of seeing all the efforts of British clemency—Halters for the most virtuous and brave; chains, whips and scourges for their remaining brethren, enforced with all the horrors of torty revenge, sanctioned by the exertion of supreme legislation in the British Parliament, inflamed by resentment, and rendered familiar by a long series of cruelty, to every idea of inhumanity.]

THE subscriber hereby informs his Employers, That he intends RIDING POST as formerly, at the following rates, Three Dollars the Year for the News-Papers, and One Shilling for each Letter. Such Gentlemen as please to employ him for News, are requested to leave one half of the Money with their Names at the usual Stages. All in arrears are desired to make immediate Payment.

JAMES BALLENTINE.
N. B. He puts up at the Cross-Keys and Waggon, in Chestnut-street, the corner of Third-street.

Just PUBLISHED and to be SOLD by
CHARLES CIST,
Printer, in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets,
THE NEW METHOD OF
INOCULATING for the SMALL-POX;
Delivered in a LECTURE in the University of Philadelphia,
February 20, 1781.

By BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D.
Also, A Pharmacopœia,
Of the most SIMPLE and EFFICACIOUS MEDICINES
that were used in the Military Hospitals of the United
States.
By WILLIAM BROWN, M. D.
Formerly PHYSICIAN-GENERAL of the said Hospitals.

NOTICE is hereby given, That
the COMMITTEE of ASSEMBLY, for settling
and adjusting the Publick Accounts, will meet at the
State-House, on MONDAY, the 20th of August next,
and give Attendance until the Fourth of September fol-
lowing: At which Time and Place all Treasurers, Com-
missioners, Collectors of Excise and others, by law direct-
ed to settle Annually with the Committee of Assembly,
are required to attend with their Accounts and Vouchers.

SHARP DELANY,
JOHN STEINMETZ,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
EVAN EVANS,
JAMES JACKS,
JONATHAN HOGE,
Committee
of
Accounts.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,
At the COFFEE-HOUSE, in the city of Philadelphia,
On WEDNESDAY,

The 22d of this instant, at SIX O'CLOCK in the evening,
A THREE Story Brick MESSAGE
And Two Story Brick KITCHEN and LOT of
GROUND, situate on the north side of Callowhill street,
and on the west side of Front-street, in the township of the
Northern-Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, con-
taining in breadth on the said Front-street 20 feet, and in
length on the said Callowhill-street 68 feet 10 inches, and
on the north side thereof 70 feet 4 inches; subject to a
rent-charge of 51. sterling per annum, due, and to be be-
come due on the premises. Late the estate of CHARLES
LAWRENCE, Shipwright, deceased; and to be sold in
pursuance of his last Will and Testament, by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Executor.

August 3, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,
A PLANTATION, in London-

Britain township, Chester county, containing 125
acres, whereon is a good square log-house, &c. &c. situate
at the crossing of two main roads, one leading from New-
ark to Johnstone's-road, 5 miles from each, the other
leading from Wilmington to Lancaster, about 12 miles
from the Head of Elk-Landing, 8 from Christiana-Bridge,
and 15 from Wilmington. The title indisputable. Per-
sons inclining to purchase, may have further information,
and know the terms of sale, by applying to HARRIS and
FERGUSON, at their Commission-Store in Strawberry-
Alley, who have for sale, a variety of MERCHANDIZE,
at the lowest prices.

East-Whiteland, Chester county, August 1, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT noted TAVERN, known by the name of the
WHITE-HORSE, 26 miles from Philadelphia,
on the Lancaster road, in Chester county, with about
125 acres of good LAND belonging thereto, twenty-five
acres thereof excellent meadow, most of it can be water-
ed; the fields have all been limed, some of them three
times; there is erected thereon, a large stone house, 60
feet front, and part of it 30 feet deep, with a stone kitchen
and two stone lodging-rooms back, also, a stone brew-
house, 25 by 18 feet, with a large copper that will hold
120 gallons, likewise a stone spring-house, 18 by 20 feet,
with four granaries that will hold 500 bushels of grain,
near the kitchen door, with a fine stream of water that
goes into a fish-pond in the garden, a large stone stable,
and two sawed log stables, sufficient to accommodate 40
horses, with sundry other buildings; also, a lime kiln,
with a fine easy, plentiful lime quarry near the house.
Whoever inclines to purchase the above plantation, may
know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the
premises.

JOHN KERLIN.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1781.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bills, Bonds,
or Book-Debts, are requested to come and discharge
the same in six weeks from the date hereof, otherwise he
will be under the disagreeable necessity of putting it into
an Attorney's hands.

He has for SALE, a very valuable PLANTATION,
in Charlestown township, Chester county, containing 417
acres, well wooded and watered; there is a lime kiln on
the premises, and plenty of lime-stone and timber; it is
reckoned as good a farm as most in the county. The con-
dition and terms of payment will be made easy to the
purchaser, giving security if required.

HUGH FRAZER.

Seven HALF JOES Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living
in Hilltown township, Bucks county, on the night of
the 18th instant (July) A Brown MARE, with a large
star in her forehead, and is supposed to have a snip; be-
tween 14 and 15 hands high, shod before, natural to trot
and canter, about 8 years old, has a short, very deep neck,
and is a complete creature for a farm; she has on one of
her buttocks, about four inches from the root of her tail,
a small mark or impression resembling the hole of a bullet.
Whoever takes up and secures said mare and thief, that
the owner may have her again, and the thief be brought to
justice, shall have the above reward, or for the mare alone,
EIGHT POUNDS, and all reasonable charges, from
July 29, 1781.

JOSEPH GRIER.

JAMES NEWPORT,
At his Distillery Store,
In Front-street, the second door above the Bank-
Meeting,
Has, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL,
Of excellent QUALITY.
JAMAICA Spirits, Anniseed Water,
West-India Rum, Clove ditto,
Philadelphia ditto, Orange ditto,
Plain Brandy, Cinnamon ditto,
Raspberry ditto, All Fours,
Geneva, Mint Cordial,
And Spirits of Wine, proper for Medicinal uses,
or for raising the Proof of low Liquors.
N. B. He gives particular encouragement to those
who buy of him to sell again.
Philadelphia, August 4, 1781.

Sixteen Hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN last night, out of the pasture of the sub-
scriber, in Horsham township, Philadelphia county,
a dark bay HORSE, with a blackish curled mane and tail,
heavy made, in good order, turned of four years old this
spring, a natural trotter, but can pace a little, shod be-
fore, has a small star, above 14 hands high, branded on
the near buttock with the letters S Q. Whoever secures
the horse and thief, so that the thief may be brought to
justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or EIGHT
DOLLARS for the horse only, and reasonable charges,
paid by SETH QUEE. June 25, 1781.

A Half Johannes Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Chester, on
Friday, the 13th instant, A Negroe Man, named
PETER, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high,
well set, and a little bow-legged. Had on, an old hat
(but think he took a new wool hat with him) a coarse tow
jacket, without sleeves; tow shirt and trousers, and old
shoes, soled. He is a black Negroe, combs his hair back
before, is apt to lie and romance; has been used to coun-
try work and driving a team; took two sickles away with
him, and it is thought he will endeavour to get on board
some vessel and go to sea. Whoever takes up said Negroe
and secures him, so that I may have him again, shall have
the above reward, paid by ELISHA PRICE.

N. B. All Masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off
at their peril. Chester, July 20, 1781.

CAME to the house of Jonathan Taylor, near John
Gorge's mill, in Roxbury township, Philadelphia county,
on the 2d of July instant, a ferrel HORSE, with
a blaze in his face, and about 14 hands and an half high.
The owner proving his property, and paying charges,
may have him again, by applying to the said
JONATHAN TAYLOR.

CAME to the stables of the subscriber, in Merion
township, the sign of the Black Horse, on the Lan-
caster road, on the 21st of this instant (July) A Bay
MARE, heavy with foal, both hind feet white to the
foot-lock-joints, a small star in her forehead, between 14
and 15 hands high. Came with the aforesaid mare, a
Bay Yearling HORSE COLT. The owner is desired to
come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them
away. WILLIAM STADELMAN.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in
Whitemarsh township, Philadelphia county, TWO
STRAY STEERS, the one a brindle, the other a
brown, with a spotted face. Whoever has lost the said
steers, let him come, prove his property, pay charges, and
take them away. July 22, CHRISTIAN STEER.

July 27, 1781.

Sixteen Hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, on the evening of the 25th instant, out of
the pasture of the subscriber, living near the Ship, on
Lancaster road, Chester county, a yellowish bay GELD-
ING, 6 or 7 years old, about 14 hands high, strong and
neatly made, has a small star in his forehead, and some
small saddle marks on his back, in very good order, shod
all round, a natural trotter, canters pretty handy, and
carries his head and tail well, has a fear on his buttock
just above the root of his tail nearly the form of a quarter
full moon, having scarcely any hair on it, occasioned by
the mad itch when a colt, and is so remarkable that it
can hardly escape the notice of any person that sees the
horse. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and
thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice, and the
owner get his horse, shall have the above reward, or
Twelve hard Dollars, and reasonable charges, for the horse
only, paid by READING HOWELL.

Bristol township, July 27, 1781.

WAS taken up, on the 20th of June last, by the
subscriber, a bay HORSE, with a star on his
forehead, his fore-top cut short off, and shod before.
Whoever is the right owner of the same, is desired to
come, prove his property, pay the cost, and take him
away. DANIEL RIESS, on Logan's place.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1781.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the pasture of Thomas
Selden, in Spring-Garden, A Bright Bay MARE, 4
years old, about 13 hands high, black mane and tail, her
mane hanging to the near side, and a feather on the off
side of her neck, a star in her forehead, neither brand nor
ear mark. Whoever takes up the said mare and returns
her to the owner, James Hayes, in Oxford township,
Sussex county, New-Jersey, or to Mr. Jacob Vansciver,
at the sign of the Ship Columbus, in the Northern-Liber-
ties of Philadelphia, shall receive a Reward of Eight Hard
Silver Dollars; and for apprehending and securing the
thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive a
Reward of Twenty Hard Silver Dollars, and reasonable
charges, paid by JAMES HAYES, or
JACOB VANSICIVER.